An aerial photograph of a desert landscape. A winding road or path leads from the top center towards the bottom left. The foreground is filled with a dense, repeating pattern of small, raised rectangular blocks, resembling a checkered floor or a desert floor covered in small mounds. The overall tone is sepia or aged black and white.

JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

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OIL-
HAVE THE GOOD TIMES GONE ?

—PAGE 12

JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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OIL OR ORANGE JUICE?

It is not so long since the cynics explained the greater need of the west for Arab friendship in terms of the overriding importance of Middle East oil for the prosperity of western Europe. "The Arabs," they pointed out with an undertone of derision, "have the oil and Israel has the orange juice." And that just about summed up the situation four or five years ago. But since then, many things have changed; and among them is the status of Middle East oil.

It is still important. It still plays a major role in the economies of the western world. Last year, 122 million tons of Middle East oil were sold to western Europe, 51 million tons to African, Asian and Australian customers, and 26 million tons to the United States and to other American countries. Thus, the Middle East in 1959 exported 199 million tons of oil worth considerably more than a thousand million pounds. Of this, Persia, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia each received around £100 million as their share of the profits, and the United Arab Republic and the Lebanon together another £50 millions in transit dues. In addition, the major western oil companies invested almost another thousand million pounds in oil development in the region.

* * *

The western stake and the western interest in Middle East oil are, therefore, anything but derisory in dimensions; they remain of great economic, social, political and strategic importance. But one thing has changed. The Middle East is no longer the only possible source for the west; it is no longer irreplaceable. As the detailed reports from our correspondents (*which begin on page 12*) show, the Arab producers have lost the whip hand over the western world, because of the changed situation in the world's oil markets. In fact, the oil companies have had to sell some of their Middle East oil (for example to India) at discounts ranging from 10 per cent to 30 per cent, and it is no secret that a reduction of something like 30 per cent will be necessary to bring Middle East oil prices to the level of other competitive oil suppliers.

Last week, the oil companies took the first tentative step in this direction by announcing cuts up to 14 per

cent. For the moment, however, it would be wrong to focus too much attention on the purely financial aspects of this change. For they are secondary in importance to the political implications with which the Middle East oil producing countries, the oil companies and the western governments are now faced.

They only have to look more closely at the speedy and shrewd exploitation by the Soviet propagandists of this latest development. The Russians understand what is happening and they want to make sure that they are not caught in the middle of it.

* * *

The west—and the Israelis—may be forgiven if they get a certain amount of satisfaction from this changed condition where the west is no longer the supplicant of the Arab oil suppliers, but where the Arab world has become desperately dependent on its western markets for which the Russians cannot offer any substitute. On the contrary, the Russians are themselves one of the principal agents in the Arab oil discomfiture. All this may seem like poetic justice in the eyes of London, Washington and Tel Aviv, but, as Professor Arnold Toynbee pointed out long ago, poetic justice is not always good politics.

In other words, no one in the Middle East would benefit if the Arab states were to lose some or most of their present oil benefits. If the current local income from investment and royalties, which runs to something like a thousand million pounds a year, were lost to them, or even only a substantial part of it, this would set back Middle East development by a generation and a Middle East peace by just as long, if not longer.

One wonders, therefore, whether this is not the moment for the western governments, or the combined European community, the oil companies and the Middle East governments concerned, to take the initiative to establish a Middle Eastern equivalent of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, so ensuring an ordered economic integration of the Middle East oil industry into the Middle Eastern and European economies. They might well take note of the conference taking place at Rehovot this week, which deals with the problems of under-developed countries. For the Middle East oil problem needs a new approach and a new conception of international co-operation just as much as do the under-developed countries.

Just as wars can no longer be left to the generals, so the no less difficult problem of the oil industry in the Middle East cannot be left safely in the hands of the oil businessmen and of the purely nationally orientated Arab politicians. It requires a real international initiative, and very soon—much sooner one feels than either the oil companies or the Arab experts imagine. Orange juice may not be such a bad thing, after all.

TWO VOICES

CAIRO SEEKS A VICTORY IN AFRICA

POLICY "ORCHESTRATION" IN MOSCOW?

from a special correspondent

Cairo has seized upon the troubles in Congo as a convenient opportunity to re-establish her position among the independent states of Africa, many of which were tiring of her attempt to involve them in eastern Mediterranean routes in which they had no direct concern.

Through her radio, press and official spokesmen, the U.A.R. has tried to outdo every other African voice raised in support of the government of Patrice Lumumba. And, in doing so, she has complicated an already desperate situation.

But the Cairo campaign has revealed never before a significant orchestration of U.A.R. and Soviet policies. The evidence suggesting a jointly organised campaign is overwhelming.

Whose conspiracy? When Moscow first demanded that U.N. troops go into Katanga and rid the province of all Belgian influence, the U.A.R. immediately offered to place a complete military unit at the disposal of the U.N. for this purpose.

When Moscow complained that the U.N. had failed in its undertaking to drive the Belgians out of Katanga and no other action must be taken, Cairo announced that it was ready to sponsor the formation of an African army.

And, on the air waves of Africa, the voice of Cairo promptly echoed the voice of Moscow. Moscow commentator Sergei Ionov charged on August 10 that the U.A.R. had testified to the "existence of a conspiracy of the colonisers against the African peoples . . ."

Imperialists in wait: One day later, President Nasser, in a letter to Premier Tshombe of Katanga, warned him that the only benefit which could come from the present Congo situation would go to imperialism, which covets the wealth of the newly-independent country . . .

Cairo's initiative for the establishment of an African army has taken the form of a propaganda campaign directed to its sympathisers. Typical was the commentary beamed to the Sudan which ended:



CAIRO OR REHOVOT?
Lumumba's Advisor, Andree Blouin

'From the midst of this colonial uproar rises a deep voice calling on the independent African peoples to form an African liberation army. When this first army comes, it will not be as strong as the colonial armies, but its mere emergence as an idea will make colonial politicians think twice—if they ever think at all—before starting to resume such plots.'

And on Tuesday, Premier Lumumba, himself not unmoved by siren voices from Moscow, appeared to clear the way for a further step in this direction by calling for the immediate withdrawal of all "white" forces from the Congo.

Nkrumah's problem: The U.A.R.'s initiative in stimulating African feelings over the Congo situation has embarrassed Ghana leader Kwame Nkrumah, already exercised by the need to keep one step ahead of the neighbouring pro-Moscow state of Guinea, while casting an eye on the new pro-western giant emerging on his borders, Nigeria.

Nkrumah cannot afford to allow Nasser any propaganda victories. At the same time he is sincerely concerned with the future of black Africa. Thus, while he agreed to receive a U.A.R. military mission to discuss the possible formation of an African army, he decided to send a personal mission to see Prime Minister Tshombe in Katanga.

The U.A.R., however, threatens to overplay its hand, to make the same mistakes as have cost it full African friendship in the past: it has tried to involve

Israel in the troubles now disturbing the Congo.

Al Ahram depicts Israel as "an obedient servant of Belgian imperialism so that it may not lose its last foothold in Africa and the uranium, diamond, cobalt and copper mines, etc." *Al Gumburiya*, commenting in similar vein, says Israel's participation in the dispute "proves that the Congo dispute is not with Belgium alone, but with imperialism as a whole, that it is not a dispute over the Congo alone, but over all the liberated peoples. . . ."

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

PRACTICAL APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

from our own correspondent

Rehovot:

With their eyes fixed on the future, but their feet firmly on the ground, statesmen, scientists and economists from some thirty countries—including the President of the Republic of Congo (formerly French Congo), the Prime Minister of Nepal, the Deputy Premier of Chad, the Foreign Minister of Iceland and the Head of the U.K. Atomic Energy Commission—gathered at the Weizmann Institute here on Monday for the opening of the Conference on the Role of Science in the Advancement of New States.

Israel's Premier Ben-Gurion set the tone at the opening ceremony on Monday evening in the Plaza of the Weizmann Institute. The political revolution of our time, said the Premier, had brought to an end the rule of one people by another. The parallel intellectual revolution had produced scientific discoveries which could not only advance man's economic prosperity, but his spiritual condition as well.

"It is not the clash between east and west, but the material and cultural gap between the haves and the have-nots which constitutes the gravest and most dangerous problem in the world."

"A small modest country": "With the creation of unimaginable quantities of energy by the fission of atoms and by their fusion as well, wide horizons will open up to mankind," Ben-Gurion maintained. But the atom was not the only source of energy.

"When we succeed in utilising solar energy more effectively, and when we can more easily and efficiently desalinate large quantities of sea water, the deserts will be made fruitful and wide areas be

opened up for irrigation."

Israel had gone some way towards developing its scientific capacity, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion declared, "but we shall remain a small, modest country in terms of material resources, wealth and power. However, in the realm of the spirit, in science and social contributions, where quality counts, our people will not lag behind the rest of the world," he assured the large audience.

"Flags are not enough": The conference's first business paper came from Israel's new Minister of Education (and President of the Weizmann Institute) Abba Eban.

There were only three independent African states with a total population of some 30 million, when the United Nations organisation was established in 1945, he recalled; but today there were twenty independent African states with a total population of some 250 million.

"Flags are not enough. Political freedom in the awakening continents has not been attended by a parallel liberation of their peoples from social and economic ills. Across Africa and Asia, a hundred leaders of newly liberated nations find themselves suddenly charged with a responsibility at once formidable and inspiring," Eban continued.

Getting down to figures: "The problems they face cannot await solutions evolving across many generations. Unless democratic institutions prove themselves responsive to the challenge of economic welfare, they will fall into discredit and eclipse.

"The aim of this conference is to seek wider understanding of the fact that scientific knowledge and technical capa-

city are just as essential to the community's welfare as availability of natural resources and the capacity to exploit them," he explained.

Cockcroft's warning: The scientists were hard-headed and cautious too. Two British Nobel Prize winners advised deprived countries to make the best possible use of tried scientific techniques and not rely on new ones to solve all their problems easily and speedily.

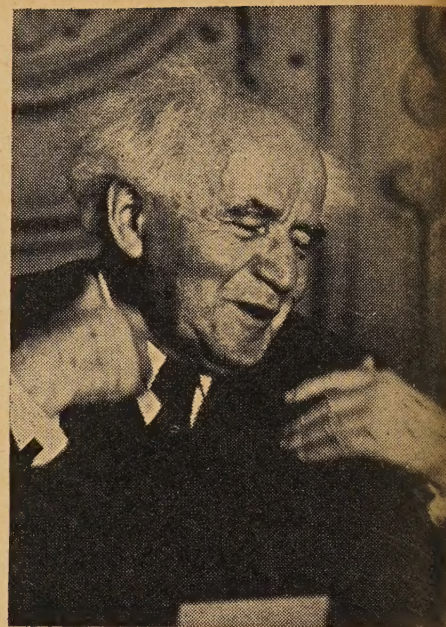
Sir John Cockcroft, formerly head of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, talked about the power needs of the under-developed areas of Asia, Africa and South America, and said that nuclear power would not be economical for them, except in the case of industrialised countries like India and Japan.

Even in Britain, concluded Sir John, it would take nearly ten years before the cost of nuclear power could be reduced to the same level as that of conventional power.

Science no fairy wand: Professor P. M. Blackett was even more outspoken. "Do not regard science as a fairy wand that can be waved over a poor country and convert it into a rich one," he warned.

"New scientific ideas are long and costly to develop, and they are not assured of success. The real requirements of the new countries are money, trained manpower, and the political will to get these things and upgrade their economy."

The conference had got off to a good start. Neither politicians nor scientists had attended to be told what they wanted to hear. But judging by the conference's first working session, they had struck the right opening notes.



THOUGHTS ON 1948
"War began before we had an army"

BEN-GURION AND THE WAR SECRETS

**"I DO NOT WISH TO
HURT PEOPLE"**

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem:

When Israel's secret archives are thrown open to the public at some distant date, there's no doubt that inquiring historians will make a beeline for a document signed by David Ben-Gurion and bearing the proviso that its contents may be published only when the generation of his day has passed away.

His intention to deposit such a document was revealed by the Premier in the Knesset last week when he opposed a Herut motion calling for the establishment of a parliamentary committee to inquire into the reasons for the fall of the old city of Jerusalem in 1948.

The Herut request followed the publication of the memoirs of Dr. Dov Joseph, former Military Governor of Jerusalem, who placed much of the blame for the loss of the old city on the then Jerusalem Garrison commander, Brigadier David Shaltiel, now a senior official of the Foreign Ministry.

"Strange things happened . . .": The full history of the War of Independence had not yet been written, stated Ben-Gurion. And this was just as well—there were several chapters of that history which it would be premature to reveal at the present time.

Anyway, he went on, it was impossible

What did REALLY happen in 1948?

"BOTH SIDES OF THE HILL* is the best book on the Israel War of Independence that I have read. It puts the events . . . in their proper perspective and reveals much information which has hitherto been unpublished."

—DAVID BEN-GURION

"Completely indispensable"—NEW STATESMAN; "... a brilliant job"—THE TIMES; "... unlikely to be superseded."

—JEWISH CHRONICLE

* BOTH SIDES OF THE HILL, by Jon and David Kimche is published by Secker & Warburg at 25s.

write an objective history. He himself going to write his memoirs, but would permit their publication only after the passage of several decades.

"Strange things happened," he reflected. "I shall not talk of them at an early date. And even when I do—when the time for talking comes—I shall leave a document to be published only after the whole present generation (concerned in the events) has gone."

No wish to hurt: "I do not wish to hurt people who may perhaps have made mistakes or acted improperly, but of whom I know that they have done a great deal of good..."

Referring generally to the situation in 1948, Ben-Gurion commented: "If, in 1948, we had had an army as well equipped, trained and disciplined as we have now, I am certain that the result of the war would have been quite different; maybe it would not have lasted as long as it did."

But the war began before we had an army at all, when the government was only a day old, and when many people refused to accept its authority... The situation is not identical with Tzahal, the Israel Defence Forces of today."

Not a military post: But the Prime Minister refused to comment on the Dov Joseph book simply because he had not read it. However, he praised Joseph's services which "saved besieged Jerusalem from famine and destruction."

At the same time, he pointed out that Joseph's military governorate was in fact a purely civilian post. He had never discussed military affairs with Joseph, and had Joseph ever asked for such discussion.

The Knesset voted to remove the Hebron motion from the agenda and not to enter into a debate on the fall of the old city.

Ha'aretz, however, was annoyed with the Premier for having unnecessarily "whetted the public's appetite" with reference to the secret document he was leaving in the archives.

Fraught with problems: If avoidable mistakes were committed during the war, **Ha'aretz** newspaper commented, it was inevitable that the people would want to know about them.

"We do know that the very term 'historical truth' is fraught with problems. But there is a growing demand that the authorities should guide us in the maze of claims and assertions, guesses and whispers which are heard from time to time—and quite naturally so—with regard to episodes in the War of Independence when our efforts were not crowned with success."

ARAB LEAGUE

MOSCOW'S HAND IN NEW CAMPAIGN

PROVIDING THE MONEY AND BRAINS

*from our special Middle East
correspondent, Robert Gee*

Those western liberals prepared to provide a front behind which Arab anti-Israel propagandists can work undetected, are going to find themselves in the company of strange bed-fellows.

There was news this week of the opening of three new Arab "information offices" in New Delhi, Accra and Sierra Leone which are intended to "combat Zionist influence in India and Africa." In themselves, these are not really surprising developments—the interesting point is where the money is coming from.

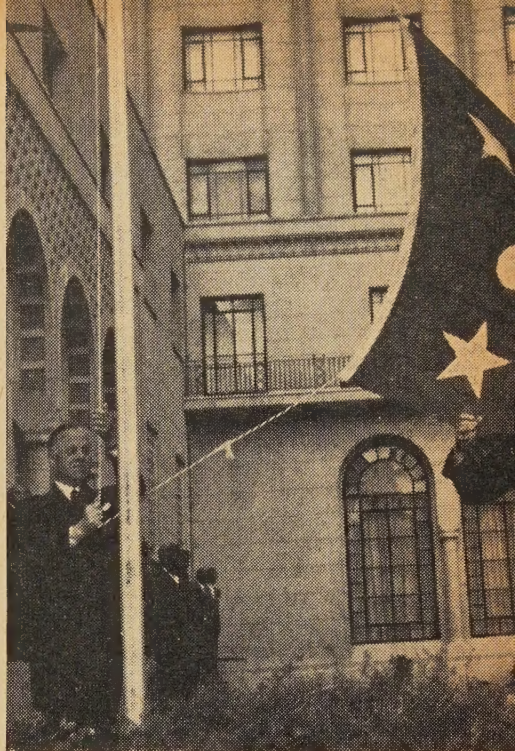
The Arab League could certainly not provide the money from its own, rather sadly reduced finances. The U.A.R., apart from itself being in no position to provide funds, is concerned to disabuse the other Arab states of the notion that it "runs" the League, it would not, therefore, even pretend to put up the money.

Nasser's approval: The answer, and I have yet to find anyone to deny it, seems to lie with League Secretary General Khalek Hassouna and his Russian friends, whose invitation to the Soviet capital he was unable to refuse—even on the eve of the League meeting summoned to discuss the Iranian "recognition" of Israel, one of the most important meetings it has held in recent years.

On the other hand, Hassouna could not have gone on his trip without the approval and encouragement of President Nasser. The League secretary has too long accepted the guidance of Nasser to have undertaken so politically meaningful a journey without the President's agreement.

The cause for the Moscow summons must, therefore, have been important. That his arrival there coincided with the announcement of the opening of the new offices in India and Africa is more than accidental.

Radio link: I am convinced that Russian experts are now involved in the top-secret organisation directing the anti-Israel operation. They alone are capable of securing the co-ordination which has been established on this issue between,



YOU CAN'T TELL A MAN BY HIS COLOURS
*Hassouna hoists the flag at new
Arab League headquarters*

for example, the U.A.R. and Iraq, two countries which are otherwise at loggerheads on every other item of Arab interest.

For months it has been evident that a link-up exists between the broadcast propaganda services of Moscow and Cairo—their thematic material and comment has been too similar to allow for coincidence. The associations between the Iraqi broadcasting service and Moscow go back to the beginning of the revolution and have been strengthened over the past two years by repeated exchange visits.

It is not mere chance that the last act of Iraqi Ambassador in New Delhi Qasim Amin was to distribute 50,000 anti-Zionist booklets among Indians. He

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AT THE U.N.—DELEGATES OF LIBYA, ETHIOPIA, LIBERIA AND SUDAN
The Arab heat is on—with Moscow turning the taps

was then whisked off to Prague (a transfer suggested by the Russians) which is a centre of Soviet co-ordination for political activities in the Middle East.

Blue-printed by experts: And it is not a mistake in planning that Hassouna should arrive in Moscow only hours ahead of Colonel al-Mahdawi, whose person and court were the subject of pointed compliments from Premier Kassem only a couple of weeks ago.

The anti-Israel campaign, of which I gave you the first news last week, is not just some half-hearted operation directed by men with more hope than ability. It is a carefully planned project, blue-printed by experts. The voice may be that of the Arab League, but the brain is undoubtedly the brain of Moscow.

ISLAM—THE NEW BATTLEGROUND?

KASSEM EXTENDS THE CHALLENGE

from our own correspondent

Baghdad:

One thing the summer heat has not deadened is Kassem's urge to compete with Nasserism. We've just had another example of it with the formation of a movement designed to strengthen the Islamic front in Africa and, at the same time, counter Zionist influence on that continent.

Heading the movement are Kassem

himself and Education Minister Ismail al-Arif. Their liaison with Islamic leaders in Africa is through Jamil Harb, Consul at Dakar, who has just left here for his post with a substantial credit.

Al-Arif has been instructed to increase the number of places for students from Africa and Asia to 500 and to send out Iraqi teachers to the newly independent countries in order to combat imperialism and to provide instruction on Islam and Arabic.

Footing the bill: This is sheer exhibitionism gone mad. First of all, teachers are needed badly here—and Iraqi teachers are no good at teaching Islam and Arabic. All this amounts to is another attempt to compete with Gamal Abdel Nasser. But, at least, Nasser has the good sense to make foreign countries receiving Egyptian experts pay for them. Iraq foots the whole bill for her effort.

The thought of Iraqis teaching Arabic culture and Islamic doctrine is an intoxicating one—whose culture, the Sunni? Whose doctrine, the Shi'i? The first need is to teach the Iraqis proper Arabic.

In a Baghdad establishment that I know, the accountant does his work in Hebrew (yes, still), the administration runs along in Iraqi Arabic (full of foreign words), the millionaire owner, a Chaldean, cannot write Arabic at all and has to depend on a clerk to read any Arabic letter before he can answer it, the male employees mostly speak Chaldean, the females a form of Syriac (and some of

them Assyrian) and one of the key employees is an Armenian.

One thing they all have in common—they despise the Arabs and fear them, and yet they are part and parcel of this fantastic "Arabic" country.

One up in Switzerland: On the international scene, Kassem seems determined to get the limelight and, while he is not always able to discern the dividing line between east and west, he has had some significant successes.

One of the most remarkable is the agreement reached with someone in Switzerland for the presentation of Iraqi educational, tourist and propagandist films on Swiss television.

A number of Swiss "experts" have been deputed to come here and make a selection of material in co-operation with the Iraqi authorities. This is a feather in Kassem's cap—and one in the eye for Nasser. But it would be most revealing to know how it has been managed.

Well buried: There are some things I could show the gentle Swiss which would shake them to the core—not least the killings which remain an unremarked feature of Baghdad life. There was a horrible one only a couple of days ago.

The victim was communist barber Fadhil Mahmoud who was dragged out of his shop by a gang of about twenty "nationalists," armed with revolvers, cudgels and daggers, and literally ripped to pieces in broad daylight.

But they buried him well—there were well over a thousand women in the funeral procession which was turned into a political demonstration.

Daring girl: The luckless Mahmoud had called his shop *Salon as-Salaam*, Peace Saloon. You could almost write a history of the changing politics of the Arab east by noting the changes in the names of cafes and barbers' shops. The classic example is that of the royal barber who, emerging from his shop on July 14, 1958, and noting what was afoot, immediately changed its name to *Salon al-Gumhuriya*, Republic Saloon.

In contrast with the fate of Mahmoud, we have had an example of communist daring involving an 18-year-old girl student from Kirkuk, Qadriya Husain. Qadriya, a member of the communist Iraqi Women's League, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for threatening the local provincial governor with *sahl*, a favourite communist method of killing which involves dragging the victim's body at speed behind a car.

Qadriya, however, complained to Kassem about the sentence and he, impressed by her "courage," ordered her release. Her argument, in which there is much

ore logic, is that without the support of people such as she, Kassem would not have been able to seize power.

Early morning jaunt: The noteworthy fact, however, is that she was able to appeal to Kassem through the Women's League (which has just obtained the free services of one of Baghdad's best lawyers) and to make such an impression on him, despite the evidence against her. You can draw whatever conclusions you wish from this.

Kassem himself has been busily engaged in opening or announcing yet further new projects. He took a trip the other morning at 1.30 to see "new road works" in progress, though what he could see to spot in the darkness of that hour is a mystery.

One of his latest public acts has been to lay the foundation stone for a new railway station to the east of Baghdad, another most ambitious affair. Covering an area of 2,750 square metres, it will comprise public rooms, two large halls, a cafe, restaurant, a casino and a tower 100 metres in height. There is a housing scheme, too, for the officials who are to work there.

Everything for show: In the course of the ceremony, Kassem took the opportunity to deliver another political speech on the solidarity of the press and, of course, on its freedom, and the duty of stopping time-wasting and scurrilous attacks on each other. He boasted that the trials of the new radio and television stations being built would be higher than the Eiffel Tower. Shades of Babylon! Everything is for show and there is a lot of waste. It is pathetic, for no real effort has yet been made on the social reforms of which the country stands in such pressing need.

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BLACK JEWS IN HARLEM
Exploiters or exploited?

ANTI-SEMITISM NOT A WHITE MONOPOLY

"NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS DON'T LIKE JEWS"

from our own correspondent

New York:

A social worker, involved in an intensive study of New York's most recent immigration wave—the Puerto Ricans—came across an unexpected phenomenon. In Puerto Rico, where only a handful of Jews make their home, there is growing anti-Semitism. This is due, not to anything the local Jews do or do not do, nor to the propaganda of any of the U.S. hate groups, but to the sentiments expressed by Puerto Ricans returning to the island from New York or coming back on visits.

"What has happened," the social worker explained, "is that the Puerto Ricans, pouring into New York, had to find the cheapest housing—slums. Who are the landlords? Mainly Jews.

"The Puerto Ricans have to get jobs, and the only thing they qualify for—at least at the outset—are bottom-of-the-scale, menial jobs in warehouses, stores, and industry. And who are the bosses? Very frequently, Jews.

"Jews blamed": "It is a rough life, and you can see how resentment wells over, and the Jews tend to be blamed for the unhappy situation in which the Puerto Rican finds himself."

Jews, of course, with others in New York, are prominent in efforts to improve

the lot of the Puerto Ricans, but the language barrier alone is such a problem that a young Jewish woman psychiatrist from Buenos Aires, who chanced to be visiting New York, found herself inundated with job offers from Jewish family services and agencies co-operating in helping Puerto Rican migrants.

With added thought having to be given to the Puerto Rican problem, Jewish organisations in the human rights field are discovering that Negro-Jewish relations are also posing something more of a problem than they used to.

Close collaboration: There were two issues that gave the matter some topicality. Up in Harlem, Negro rights groups demanded that liquor store owners—many Jewish—should employ Negro staff, not restrict themselves to white employees. The threat of a boycott was averted when Jewish and Negro leaders got together and worked out a solution.

Negro feeling towards Jews was quite pointedly expressed by certain Negro newspapers. Noting Jewish picketing of Woolworth's over the luncheonette issue, these papers commented editorially that, "it was about time".

There has been close collaboration for more than a decade between the leadership of the Negro and Jewish communities on civil rights, but there is a growing realisation that not enough thought and attention have been given to relationships between the Negro and Jewish rank and file.

"Jewish motives attacked": In a study of Jewish relationships with the emerging Negro community in the north, a Philadelphia Jewish leader, Nathan L. Edelstein, recently noted that in the past few months there have been "distressing indications of active anti-Semitism among northern Negroes and seemingly deliberate efforts to fan its flames by some of their leaders.

"Stories and editorials in Negro newspapers"—some of them violently anti-Semitic—"have implied that Jews are hostile to Negro rights. The motives of Jewish labour leaders have been attacked. Some powerful figures, including Negro politicians, have attributed to Jews much of the existing discrimination against Negroes."

Analysing the causes of Negro anti-Semitism, Edelstein noted that "contact between Negroes and Jews occurs most frequently along a front peculiarly productive of friction. The ordinary Negro knows the Jew as a landlord, or rent collector, as an employer, or as a retail shopkeeper whose extension of credit often places the Negro in the status of debtor.

"Jew an exploiter": "Inevitably, then,

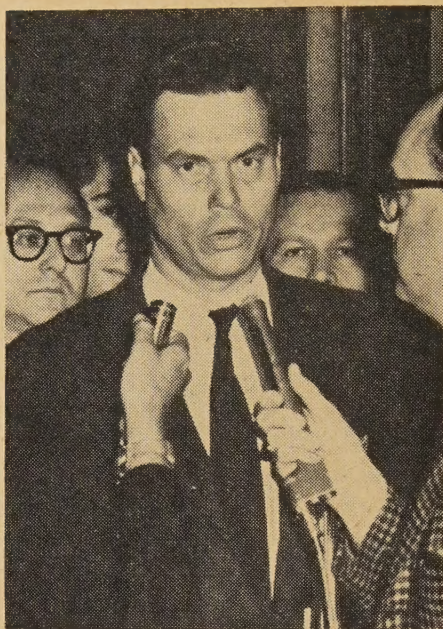
the Negro thinks of the Jew, often without any justification, as an exploiter. That is generally his image of the Jew, for he knows little, if anything, about efforts of Jewish organisations to extend the range of human rights." In exactly the same way, the Puerto Rican is developing his own image of the Jew as an exploiter.

But the Negro resents the white population as a whole and the Jew, no matter how much he may be in the forefront of civil rights fights, falls into this hated category. Sometimes, Negroes express their unhappiness at support offered by Jewish groups in the struggle for civil rights.

Edelstein summed it up this way: "The Negro's impatience with the lack of progress has resulted in one form of tension within the civil rights family that is a special problem in the north.

"Mutual misunderstanding": "We know that there is widespread support all over the north and west for broad anti-discrimination legislation, including housing. Yet the willingness of Jewish and other groups to accept, on occasion, a partial victory (because of the danger that demanding too much will result in getting nothing) has caused resentment in Negro ranks. They often feel that this compromises their position and demonstrates lack of understanding on our (Jewish) part."

Edelstein and others believe that, with active Negro groups fighting more intensely than ever for their rights, "we are in for a period of mutual irritation and misunderstanding." He notes that, "Jews share much of the anti-Negro prejudice of the rest of the white community", but "anti-Negro prejudice is less among Jews than among the rest of the white com-



U.S. JEW-BAITER ROCKWELL
The problem is indivisible

munity. Repeated studies uniformly show that Jews have a lower degree of prejudice than either Protestants or Catholics."

Edelstein offers corroboration of this in quoting lack of violence in Jewish neighbourhoods where Negroes move in, as against the bitter hostility sometimes displayed in predominantly non-Jewish districts against any Negro family moving in.

"Jews against prejudice": Often, when such hostility is shown, it is a Jewish social worker, or a Jewish civic leader or minister who tries to heal the breach, braving a hooting, rock-throwing mob to visit the new Negro householders

and try to give them some measure of support in their decision.

In other cases, Edelstein points out, "Jews have often shown the typical pattern of rejection and flight" when a Negro buys a house in the district.

Regardless of the existence of prejudice against Negroes in the Jewish community, the Jewish organisational structure—leaders note—is "completely committed to the elimination of all forms of prejudice. We operate on the assumption that the problem of bigotry and inequality is indivisible.

Plan of action: "We adhere to this position even though corresponding Negro support of Jewish objectives that do not directly affect the Negro community has not been extensive. Faced with problems far more severe than those of the Jewish community, Negro defence activities have been shaped far more by their own immediate and pressing problems than by general principles."

Jewish leaders who are deeply aware of the issues involved, and deeply concerned by them, believe that a number of things must be done to maintain good relations between Negroes and Jews:

- ¶ There must be free and candid discussion between the Negro and Jewish communities in order to create better understanding.
- ¶ There must be an effort on the part of Jews, to offset the present Negro unawareness of Jewish contributions in civil rights issues.
- ¶ There must be a greater effort on the part of organised Jewry to get to the Jewish masses with an emphatic reminder that Jewish security depends on general security.
- ¶ There must be intensified support of the civil rights struggle.
- ¶ There must be an attempt to relieve the effects of oppressive Jewish landlords, storekeepers and employers.
- ¶ There must be an all-out effort for equal status in relationships between the Negro and Jewish communities in political, economic and social undertakings, in youth programmes, in inter-religious dialogues, special efforts have to be made to increase participation by Negroes as an integral and equal part of the entire community.

For Puerto Ricans also: Those are the needs, the programme as envisioned by Jewish leadership long involved in Negro-Jewish relations. It is safe to say that, within a short time, it will also be the required programme in those major urban areas where the influx of Spanish-speaking Puerto Ricans—as it already does in New York—poses the threat of a new anti-Semitic virus.

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IN THE NEWS

CONFUSION ABOUT "PLATFORMS"

I HAVE BEEN reproved for my "cynicism" about the validity of the platform pledges of the Democratic and Republican parties. The very able and experienced Executive Director of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, I. L. Kenen, has written a long letter to the U.S. *National Jewish Post* to justify the effort put into the building of these platforms. They shape policy, they educate the candidates and they convince Israel's opponents that the U.S. won't let Israel down. Now it is not easy to challenge Mr. Kenen's twenty years of experience in Washington, and I would not do so lightly. I will grant him that it is naturally better to have a favourable than an unfavourable platform, but I do feel that he greatly over-rates the importance and value of a favourable statement as compared with one at all.

WHY SO ANXIOUS?

For it may create illusions of support which may not be all that real once the elections are over. I see, for example, that Alastair Cook, as shrewd an independent observer as one can find, had the same impression of the value of these planks in the report he wrote in *The Guardian* immediately after the two conventions. The crux of the matter, it seems to me, lies not so much in the planks that go into the platform, as in the voting pressure which can be brought to bear on any particular issue. On this point, it is a little difficult to understand why American Jews are so anxious not to speak about a Jewish vote. There is nothing to be ashamed of in a Jewish vote, any more than there is in a Catholic vote or an Irish vote. That is, so long as it is understood that these group votes become an issue only when the group's interests are at stake. In other words, an American Catholic will vote as a Catholic when an issue profoundly affecting his faith is at stake, in the same way as most Jews will vote as Jews when something profoundly affecting Israel is the issue. This is natural and understand-

able; to react differently would be unnatural and suspicious.

Which brings me back to the platform planks. They would be effective only if they could be shown to be effective and realistic policy; for without that they will not win the support of either public opinion or of the new administration. Such successes as Mr. Kenen has achieved in the past—and they are impressive—required something much more than platform planks—or pranks. This will probably apply even more so in the four years of the next President's term.

HEATH TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

CONSIDERABLE CHANGES in the Foreign Office personnel dealing with the Middle East are now likely. The Prime Minister has decided that in future the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Edward Heath, M.P., who will have special responsibility for European affairs and act as Foreign Office spokesman in the Commons, will also be generally responsible for Middle East affairs. This means that Mr. Heath will have at least eight regional departments of the Foreign Office responsible to him, including five Superintending Under-Secretaries. This leaves Heath with a rather larger share of the essentially political and diplomatic side of the Foreign Office than that allocated to the Foreign Secretary, Lord Home.

The sheer mechanics of operating this new arrangement will make it necessary for Mr. Heath to make some drastic changes if he and Lord Home are to avoid crossing their Middle Eastern and European wires. In a way, this is an important and significant move. For it has become evident for some time that, economically, Middle Eastern progress is closely linked to Europe, east or west; and that to a considerable extent the real contest in the Middle East is now that between the two Europes. But this particular battle will require very considerable renovation in the functional organisation of the departments under Mr. Heath—and that may well involve the men in the departments as well.



IN THE MIDDLE—JUST—GEORGE IVAN SMITH
No affectation

U.N.'s MAN IN THE MIDDLE

ONE OF MY JOURNALISTIC ambitions is to get an action picture of George Ivan Smith. He has been with Hammarskjöld on most of his important missions, especially to the Middle East. He was responsible for the press arrangements for the famous Geneva summit meetings, first of the Foreign Ministers and then of the heads of state; and he was Hammarskjöld's principal spokesman during the Suez crisis, accompanying him on his fateful journey to Cairo. There are hundreds of pictures in which his chief figures, in which correspondents get photographed by other correspondents; but never one of George Ivan Smith. Few men so consistently in the limelight have so effectively managed to keep out of it. And it is no affectation in this case. It is typical of the man—and that is why he has been so effective and why Hammarskjöld keeps calling on him for international service.

I was, therefore, delighted when I spotted half of the unmistakable moustache and tossed hair (more one could hardly expect) in the picture at

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Leopoldville airport. George Ivan Smith was again on the spot in the Congo. In a way he was the obvious choice. If there was anyone who could inspire trust in U.N. objectivity in a suspicious world, it was this unassuming and deceptively mild Australian. There were some who were convinced that he would be the ideal U.N. representative in this inferno of clashing interests. But, for the moment, George Ivan Smith has more immediate tasks and the U.N. is fortunate that it has servants like him who do not know what it means to grind an axe—anybody's axe.

RICHARD MASSIE GRAVES, C.B.E.

SO RICHARD GRAVES HAS GONE, just short of 80 years of age: a Roman figure in a way, writes Roy Elston. (Often I think to myself, as such men die after a lifetime of public, and what I still choose to call imperial, service, and seem among the last of their impressive kind, that the Roman Empire declines and falls over and over again!)

From 1940 until the pitiless spring of 1948, Richard Graves was in Jerusalem: a tall, lean man, better dressed than anybody else, and sometimes giving the impression that he stood head and shoulders above everybody else. But that was his manner. He may have felt that he did indeed stand head and shoulders above the others, intellectually; and those who knew him were good-humoured about it. "Dick Graves?"—said one of his Mandatory colleagues to me on an occasion—"He's the only one among us who can put all these Jewish intellectuals in their place."

One would meet him at the house of



JERUSALEM—TOWARD THE OLD CITY AND MOUNT SCOPUS
Bitten—in the "Bowl of Scorpions"

his sister, Clarissa, in Jerusalem—a warm-looking, cottage-type place with flowers all round and a fig tree. It was called The Fig Tree. Often there were young Jews there and Richard Graves, standing before them, would be telling them about music, and especially singing. He started a little glee club. The Jews liked him (particularly German Jews, with whom he could talk as easily as they could, and in their own language, about Goethe and Bach); and he liked the Jews, but only the modest ones who, for all their Zion-

ism, yet preserved an awareness of the greatness of England and the authority of its public servants.

It was natural that he should have been chosen by the Mandatory régime to head the municipal commission in Jerusalem, and act as mayor, when, in mid-1947, order within the Jewish-Arab civic body and throughout the whole municipal area began to disintegrate. He said to me soon afterwards: "They've handed me the 'Bowl of Scorpions'. I expect to get bitten." And he was. Gradually, not only municipal authority in Jerusalem but also the authority of the Mandate throughout the whole country disintegrated until Richard Graves's *Experiment in Anarchy*, as he described it later in a small book, ended in barricades, arson, terrorism, screaming crowds pressing from the Jaffa Gate towards Julian's Way—and the abdication of the Mandatory Government.

Richard Graves never lost his interest in the Middle East or in the Jewish venture that became the State of Israel. He was that kind of man: a cultivated man with an almost scholarly interest in human ventures. Back in London he became a member of the Executive of the Anglo-Israel Association, founded by Sir Wyndham Deedes to make Israel better understood by the British and Britain better understood by the Israelis. It was the second part of this purpose that Richard Graves was most concerned about.

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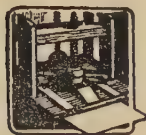
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MIDDLE EAST OIL

COMPANIES IN TROUBLED WATERS

ARAB DEMANDS AND SOVIET COMPETITION SPELL DANGER

The announcement, first by Esso and this week by Royal Dutch Shell and British Petroleum, of cuts up to 14 cents per barrel in the price of crude oils from the Middle East could not have come at a more unfortunate time for the Iraq Petroleum Company negotiators, who opened their talks with the Iraq Government in Baghdad this week.

The I.P.C. is under the dual pressures of a producing country demanding greater oil income and a world market unable to take up total production. In this, the company shares the dilemma of most of the major producing concerns.

The position is worst for the Middle East producers. Average world production has been rising this year by 5 per cent. But, in the Middle East, the average rise has been of the order of 13 per cent. Even the 5 per cent has been more than the markets have been able to absorb—with the result that substantial discounts have become a common feature of oil marketing.

Soviet competition: What the cuts in posted prices mean is a reduction in the royalties of the producing countries. They are paid upon the basis of these prices. The normal and immediate reaction by governments is a demand for increased production so as to ensure continuation of their royalties at the current, or even greater, level. But this only goes to increase the world surplus.

For the companies operating in the Middle East, the position has been aggravated by the discovery and exploitation of Saharan oil (and the coming development of Libyan fields). It requires no great grasp of economics to realise that both the Saharan and Libyan product can be marketed more cheaply in Europe than fuel which has to be transported from the traditional Middle Eastern outlets.

Another threat to Middle Eastern oil producers, though not yet a major one, is the advent of the Soviet Union on the

European marketing scene. The known Russian surplus is only small compared with the requirements of this market, but it is being applied in a way that is causing acute embarrassment to the established suppliers. As the Russian surplus increases, so will the competition which the western companies will have to face.

Simple and convincing: At the same time, the Russians have launched a propaganda campaign directed at the producing countries. It is cleverly constructed. Its aim and purpose is to encourage those

world last week, cannot remain an inexhaustible or principal source of energy in the world. It is also impossible to develop a country economically on the basis of the extraction of natural resources which cannot be replaced.

However huge the oil resources in the Middle East, they would inevitably be depleted in time. The task of the producing countries, therefore, should be to use the revenues to build up a comprehensive and developing economy.

"Special national economy": The Kremlin commentator confessed that he had in mind Iraq and Saudi Arabia. "It would be illogical for these two countries, for example, to spend their oil revenue on payment for all the industrial goods imported from the western countries, especially popular consumer goods, without taking advantage of their material and manpower reserves. This path never



NOT AS BLEAK AS IT LOOKS
Beneath the Sahara desert, a wealth of riches

Arab countries dependent on oil to rid themselves of their western connections and to manage their oil affairs with the help of "loyal and strong friends who will support them in developing their national industrial economy."

The Soviet case is simple and, to the Arab mind, convincing. Oil, said a Moscow broadcast beamed to the Arab

leads to salvation from western dependence."

However, the idea of establishing a "special national economy" was strongly gaining ground. As enthusiasm and activity in this direction increased, "countries get nearer to the goal of complete political and economic independence." In taking this path, said Moscow, the Arabs could depend upon the assistance of the Soviet Union.

It is against this background of market instability, and Russian competition and intrigue that our correspondents in the Middle East report on some of the latest developments in the oil producing countries of the region.

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PLENTY AT STAKE IN IRAQ

Although the ostensible reason for the meetings now taking place in Baghdad between General Kassem and the representatives of the Iraq Petroleum Company are the questions of appointing a full-time Iraqi executive director to the I.P.C. and the new increase in Iraqi dues on exports from the southern oilfields, there is more, much more, at stake.

Iraq has already invited tenders for the right of exploitation of off-shore oil deposits—but not for the concession. Now the government is under strong left-wing pressure to press the I.P.C. for the relinquishment of all concessionary areas still unexploited and an increase in Iraq's share from 50 to 65 per cent.

All Iraqis, in fact, demand and expect greater income from their oil. It is difficult to see how they are going to get it in the light of present trends on the international oil scene. Indeed, it is inconceivable that the I.P.C. will be able to hold its current posted prices in face of the cuts announced by Esso, Shell and British Petroleum.

"Iraqisation": Against this, Kassem desperately needs an increase and will do almost anything to get more out of the companies. If the price cuts are brought in as they undoubtedly will be in the current talks, his answer will be to demand larger production. He cannot afford to be the loser.

He is also under strong pressure to pass the issue of "Iraqisation." There are two kinds of employees, "staff" and "workers." Forty-eight per cent of the staff are non-Iraqis. Only 4 per cent of the workers are foreigners. It is in the former category that he will insist on a larger intake of Iraqis.

There is also good reason to believe that he will insist on Iraq becoming a pre-holder in the company. There was a clause in the revised agreement providing that 20 per cent of any share issue would be reserved for Iraq. I do not believe that the company ever had any intention of applying this clause, but a share of 20 per cent could with legality be insisted upon by Kassem.

On giving way: Some of the hardest bargaining will come up on the question of what concessions the company is to relinquish. For months, the two sides have been working out the details. They have arrived at the size of the area to be relinquished (about half of the present concession of 170,000 square miles), but they are not agreed on the areas where the company will hand back its concession.

Kassem cannot afford to take whatever



KUWAIT COUNTS ITS BLESSINGS
150 miles of road, 20,000 cars

the company prefers to hand over. Victories have to be won and at the very least face must be saved. He can afford to give way at no one point—the ball is with the I.P.C.

JAPANESE BACK A WINNER IN NEUTRAL ZONE

Considerable success is attending the initial efforts of the Arabian Oil Company (A.O.C.), a wholly-owned Japanese concern which has obtained valuable marine concessions in the disputed "neutral zone" between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The company concluded separate agreements with the two governments, each for a period of 40 years. A.O.C. is paying an annual rental of \$1.5 million, but there is a clause stipulating a minimum annual royalty of \$2.5 million.

A.O.C. has undertaken that, in the event of the discovery of oil in quantities exceeding 60,000 barrels per day for 90 days, the two countries will receive approximately 56 per cent of the profits.

A winner: In its very first off-shore drilling, A.O.C. struck oil. The well is at a depth of 104 feet, 28 miles out in the Persian Gulf from the centre of the "neutral zone" coast. At present, 6,000 barrels of medium quality oil are being produced. A second well is now being drilled, three miles west of the present site. The Japanese appear to have backed a winner.

ARAMCO TRIES DIVERSIFICATION

There has been no let-up in ARAMCO's investment in Saudi Arabian oil, despite developments on the international oil scene which might have dictated a more cautious approach.

The number of wells in operation in 1959 were brought up to 201, an increase of nine over the previous year. Production of crude oil has been stepped up during the first six months of 1960 to 30 m. tons compared with 28 m. tons for the same period in 1959 and 26 m. tons in 1958—an increase of 13 per cent in three years.

One significant development in ARAMCO operations is the tendency towards diversification. About 25 million riyals have

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invested in a new plant for the manufacture of aeroplane fuel, a liquid plant has been built at Ras Tanura. Another gas plant, at Ein Dar, has already begun to produce—at a prodigious rate.

100 per cent pay increases: These successes in the sphere of liquid gas have led the company to plan another such plant at its new oil town at Bakik. This is expected to produce 36,000 barrels of liquid gas per day.

In step with its bounding production, INMCO has shown itself alive to the need for a close association with its employees. Apart from the huge investment in residential housing at Bakik, which has enabled 2,100 of its staff to become owners of private flats, wages and salaries paid by the company were 10 per cent higher in December 1959 than in January 1958, despite a cut in working hours from 48 to 42 per week.

SYRIA LOOKS TO EXPORT FUTURE

Until recently, Syria was an oil import country. About 8 per cent of her exports used to consist of fuel. Now, thanks to expert advice, technical assistance and funds from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, the situation has changed.

Under the 10-year development plan, and a five-year industrialisation plan which is a part of it, 26 million Syrian pounds have been allocated for the construction of internal oil pipelines and refineries near the oilfields in the north of the country.

An "oil authority" in Cairo is in full control and recently issued orders for the building of 6-inch pipelines between the refinery and Homs and Latakia, Hama and other population centres.

Too optimistic? But the real control is in the hands of the Czechs, who built the refineries, and of the Russians who are providing most of the money and know-how.

Petroleum prospecting has led to the discovery of reserves estimated—perhaps a little optimistically—at 250 million tons of crude. The northern Kara-Bok is expected to yield a total of 130 million tons at a rate of 2 million tons per year.

Five million Syrian pounds have been allocated for the drilling of four new wells in this area, and a pilot refinery is being constructed there, with a capacity which may reach 200,000 tons per year.

Export prospects: The Homs refinery is now producing at the rate of 175,000 tons of benzene, 150,000 tons of kerosene,



HOLDING OFF THE WEST
Saudi Arabia wants the dollars—not the ideas

260,000 tons of diesel oil and 380,000 tons of refined fuels per annum.

This represents approximately three-quarters of its maximum output capacity and is sufficient to provide Syria's internal requirements of refined oil. Should the Russians now prospecting discover further deposits, it may well be that Syria will become an oil exporter on quite an appreciable scale.

COMPETITION FROM NORTH AFRICA?

By the time the General Assembly begins its autumn debate on Algeria, the first oil should be on its way from the Edjele-Zarzaitine fields in south-eastern Algeria to the terminus of the new 24-inch pipeline at La Skhira, in Tunisia. Another 150,000 barrels of Saharan crude will be en route to refineries in France.

For the European market, the geographical advantages of Saharan (and possibly Libyan) oil are evident. The distance from the major Hassi Messaoud field to the port of Bougie is 400 miles and from Bougie to Marseilles another 400. The Saudi Arabian field of Abqaiq is 1,000 miles from its Mediterranean terminal and another 1,600 miles from Marseilles. It is 4,800 miles from the Persian Gulf by sea to the European ports.

Lively competition: But the Sahara's transportation advantage of about 50 cents (or more than 2 New Francs) per barrel of crude, is partially offset by higher exploration charges in the Sahara. But this is not to suggest that talk of Saharan manna is an idle hope.

Hassi Messaoud has recoverable reserves now reliably estimated at more than 780 million tons from 50 wells. Since inauguration of the 24-inch pipe to Bougie in November 1959, it has achieved a throughput of nearly 30,000 tons per day.

Where will the Saharan oil go? Over the next three years or so, experts believe that it can all be absorbed by France. When Libyan production gets under way, with the possible addition of oil from Tunisia and southern Morocco (where exploration so far has proved fruitless), North African wells could be producing something in the region of 50 million tons a year—providing lively competition for both the Middle East and the Soviets in the European markets.

ISRAEL WILL HAVE A SURPLUS

It should not be long before the Haifa refineries are once again engaged in refining crude oil for export. The recently completed 16-inch pipeline from Elath already has a throughput of 1.3 million tons of crude annually, an amount slightly greater than required for internal consumption. With additional pumping stations, throughput could be increased to 2 million tons, allowing for just under one million tons for export.

Another result of the completion of the Elath pipeline is the plan announced this week for expansion of existing, and establishment of new, petro-chemical industries in the Haifa area. Some £32 million is to be invested in these projects.

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CAN THE OIL COMPANIES SURVIVE?

OIL AND THE STATE IN THE MIDDLE EAST,
by George Lencowski; index, tables,
379 pp.; (Cornell University Press;
London: Oxford University Press)
54s.

I cannot repress some nostalgia for the Lencowski who was a Polish diplomat in Teheran during the forties and who wrote the best book yet on the relationship between Persia, the west and the Soviet Union. Now that he has become a respected professor at the University of California, he has to conform to the new academic jargon his reputation and position impose on him. But it takes more than a Berkeley professorship to prevent Lencowski from getting to grips with a problem. And here in this book he has tried to see the relationship of the oil companies to the host countries in the Middle East from every conceivable (and some almost inconceivable) angle. He investigates the profound and the trivial with the same thoroughness.

All this could not be bettered, and contributes to a book which will be required reading for oil executives and politicians alike (not to speak of the rest of us, who just like to know what makes the oil business what it is). In other words, Mr. Lencowski prepares the groundwork for the decisive answers to the problems now facing the oil industry in the Middle East—the western oil companies and the Middle East Governments. At this stage we would have welcomed, not so much suggestions for a solution (which would have been out of place in a book of this kind), but the kind of incisive analysis which Lencowski gave us in his first book. That helped, almost more than any other, to an understanding of the Persian oil crisis in 1951—although it was not directly concerned with it. I had hoped that this new book would do the same for me with regard to the oil crisis of 1960. This it does not; it discusses many of the issues but with much more professorial caution and much less of the dashing assertiveness of ten years ago. But perhaps Lencowski is right. Perhaps we all need to be more cautious now than we had to be then. All the same, I feel the nostalgia—just because this is such a good book. It could have been dynamite.

Jon Kimche

JOKER IN THE PACK

A SHORT POLITICAL GUIDE TO THE ARAB WORLD, by Peter Partner; bibliography, index, 142 pp.; (Pall Mall Press) 16s. 6d.

Mr. Partner is too modest. His slim volume is all that its title suggests (bringing us as close to current events as the apparent turn in the Iraqi communist tide)—but it is much more than a primer for the student of the present-day Middle East political scene. In a lengthy and erudite chapter, Mr. Partner examines the bases of contemporary Arab nationalism, from its founding by Jamal al-Din al-Afghani to its interpretation by Gamal Abdel Nasser. In those more than one hundred years, the call of nationalism—like a string of hill-top beacons lit at intermittent intervals—has flared into life, throwing brilliant and hopeful light into the dark valleys of Arab despair. But, with the exception of Turkey, the brilliance has been quickly done, quenched by the reactionary forces of Islam, and the hope as speedily dispelled.

Ataturk was able to create a progressive and forward-looking Turkey only because he disestablished Islam, with its demands for unquestioning obedience to a set of out-dated codes. Nasser has tried to make an ally of Islam by mingling radical with conservative ideas. This is a tremendous achievement. But it is only a first step in harnessing nationalist energies to socialist tasks. The current official doctrine of the Egyptian régime, as Partner notes, is "socialist, democratic, co-operative." So far this has meant agrarian reform along socialist lines (a development in which Partner tends to see the promise for the fulfilment), a *dirigiste* programme of industrialisation allied with a system of controlled capitalism.

Now what? Can Nasser build upon this promising base an Islamic society open-minded enough to seize the forms of western achievement and mould them to its own requirements? Partner notes two tendencies which seem to point in different directions. The first has been the tendency of the Arab world to press more and more toward the extreme, the heroic and the desperate (Algeria). "Continuing to meet, in the present, with frustration and defeat, even in spite of the apparent victories of nationalism; with poverty and over-population gaining on them the Arabs may feel compelled to carry over the spirit of heroic desperation—*futuwwa*—into the social war, and to turn the arms which they intended to use on the colonialists on one another."

On the other hand, Partner observes,

as to be remembered that the conditions in which a social war could be waged in the Arab world are utterly unlike those of the west. "Socialism is an historical generalisation formed from European and not from oriental history. At the social war will displace nationalism, which is so profoundly rooted in Arab history and religion, cannot with safety be predicted."

His two tendencies seem not so different in that they both lead in the direction of strife, this is Partner's unspoken and distressing implication. It remains his otherwise puzzling reference to the requirement that the leader of fanatic Arab nationalism be a man with "a sense of tragic destiny." It is hard to reconcile this with the public face of Gamal Abdel Nasser. And yet, outside of the philosophy of revolution, there is in Nasser's political gambling of Nasserism a serious joker lurking at the bottom of the pack. When all the cards have been played and all the tricks have been won, the joker still remains. Whether it wear the face of Islam or of communism we will know only when it is turned face up on the table.

Geoffrey D. Paul

THROUGH THE POLITICAL JUNGLE

OTHER PEACE NOR WAR, The Struggle for Power in the Post-War World, by Hugh Seton-Watson, index, 504 pp.; (Methuen) 36s.

This book has been variously described and commended. One such commendation was as a kind of bible for those who want to stand up to Soviet encroachment. It does not seem to me that. On the contrary, the direct argument and advice is remarkably restrained. But what Hugh Seton-Watson has done is to write a compelling history of the post-war world; compelling, because it does not move along in ordinary narrative but on two distinct levels.

In a way, the author has adopted for the purpose of this history something of Orwell's technique in the Alexandrian Files. He looks at the same situation from two different vantage points; first, he considers the course of political events in the different regions of the world, and then he does the same again looked at through the process of revolutionary development affecting the social classes and principal phenomena of our time—communism and imperialism.

The result is that even familiar events are seen from an entirely different aspect, which is lightened by the evenly balanced tone of the tale. I cannot recall a more con-

cise, fair and penetrating account of recent Middle East history than is to be found in the two different chapters on the Arabs and their neighbours. Possibly, the greatest value of this book is that by the time the reader has absorbed it, he will have found a new and clearer perspective of the post-war world.

Peter Gaunt

LOOKING BACK AT PALESTINE

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE HOLY LAND, by Kathleen Kenyon; appendix, index, illustrations, 326 pp.; (Ernest Benn) 36s.

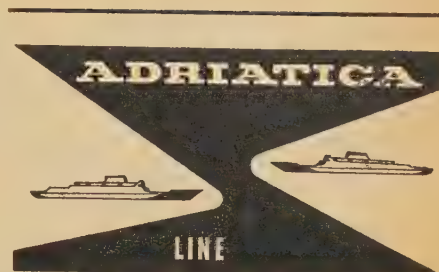
THE ANTIQUITIES OF JORDAN, by G. Lankester Harding; index, illustrations, 223 pp.; (Lutterworth) 25s.

There seems to have been something of a boom lately in books on archaeology, particularly that of Palestine, an area outstandingly rich in ancient sites and antiquities of all kinds. There is plenty of scope here, both for general books and for those aimed at the specialist. Miss Kenyon's book falls into the latter category. Although she says in her preface that she hopes it will be of interest to the general public, as well as to professional students of Palestine archaeology, in fact, the ordinary reader will find the book heavy going.

Its style of writing is reminiscent of the lecture, illustrated by magic lantern slides, so popular at the turn of the century and earlier. The level of knowledge assumed will certainly have been attained by students of archaeology, but not, generally speaking, by the non-specialist. As far as the range of Miss Kenyon's own knowledge, expertness and authoritativeness is concerned, there is no doubt whatever. She knows her subject inside out and is eager to pass on her discoveries, but like many a university lecturer before her she cannot put her subject over in cold print, despite the aid of literally scores of illustrations.

Mr. Harding set out to provide a book which would be of practical use to visitors to Jordan, as well as of interest to the stay-at-home reader. He has succeeded admirably. Despite occasional lapses into schoolboyish phraseology ("an odd creepy-crawly or two" is an example), the writing in general brings the whole subject alive. The author succeeds in communicating his enthusiasm, and almost without knowing it, one absorbs a tremendous amount of information as one reads on. Like the other book noticed here, this one is copiously illustrated.

Alex Martin



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A Guide for Businessmen

ISRAELIS ON A SPENDING SPREE

A THIRD LIVE BEYOND THEIR MEANS

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

Two interesting surveys carried out among Israel's urban population in 1958 and 1959 have produced some unexpected revelations about how much Israelis save. The surveys covered the financial years 1957/8 and 1958/9, which run from April to March.

The samples were fairly large, and though it is impossible to be certain that they reflect the structure and habits of the total urban population accurately, there seems to be some evidence that they do.

The first conclusion to be drawn from the surveys is that in Israel—as in other countries—the rich save and the poor do not. But the second conclusion, dramatically endorsed by the figures cited below, is that the average level of urban incomes rose appreciably between 1957/8 and 1958/9 (despite the relative stability of prices during this period), while the average rate of saving nevertheless declined.

Nearly half have low income : Let us first of all look at the income structure of the families covered by the surveys during the two years. The figures refer to *net* income, after deduction of direct taxes.

Yearly Income	% of Families in each Income Group	
	1957/8	1958/9
Up to £999 (about £200)	12.0	7.7
£1,000-1,999 (£200-400)	16.7	15.8
£2,000-2,999 (£400-600)	29.4	20.5
£3,000-3,999 (£600-800)	21.9	25.6
£4,000-4,999 (£800-1,000)	9.5	14.0
£5,000-7,499 (£1,000-1,500)	8.9	11.8
Above £7,500 (over £1,500)	1.6	3.6

It will be noticed that the three lowest income groups accounted for 58.1 per cent of the sample in 1957/8, but for only 45 per cent in 1958/9. On the other hand, the proportion of families in every one of the four top groups increased.

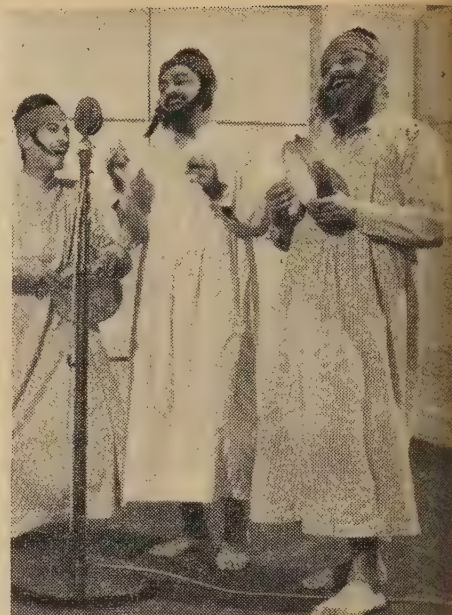
Savings decrease : The second table shows the rate of saving in each of the above income groups, i.e. the percentage of their net income (converted into sterling) they did not spend on consumption. Minus figures show groups which spent more than they earned.

Yearly Income	Saving as a Percentage of Disposable Income	
	1957/8	1958/9
Up to £200 ...	-22.8	-20.3
£200-400 ...	-5.7	-3.9
£400-600 ...	1.9	-0.7
£600-800 ...	5.3	1.7
£800-1,000 ...	7.3	6.6
£1,000-1,500 ...	9.7	7.3
Over £1,500 ...	28.9	16.3
Average saving for all groups ...	5.1%	4.2%

Here we find that people earning less than the equivalent of £400 a year slightly improved their situation, though they were still living beyond their incomes. But everyone earning more than £400 saved considerably less than in 1957/8.

Spending their capital : Now let us look at the average amount of annual saving per family, again converted into sterling at the official exchange rate:

Amount Saved	% of Families Saving	
	1957/8	1958/9
More than £400 ...	2.7	2.7
£200-400 ...	6.5	7.1
£100-200 ...	11.5	10.1
£40-100 ...	14.6	16.3
£1-40 ...	23.6	21.0
No saving or overspending	16.8	13.0
Amount Overspent		
	1957/8	1958/9
£1-40 ...	8.3	12.8
£40-100 ...	7.1	7.2
£100-200 ...	4.1	4.6
£200-400 ...	2.9	3.1
More than £400 ...	1.9	2.1



DOWN TO THEIR SHIRTS
—but in a good cause

The percentage of families living beyond their income thus increased from about 24 per cent in 1957/8 to nearly 30 per cent in 1958/9. However, there was very little difference in the percentage of families with a positive saving.

It seems that many families living just within their budget during the first year began to tap their capital during the second, though their over-spending was not very serious.

Higher incomes : The three tables reflect, among other things, the bigger *per capita* consumption last year (i.e. the rise in the standard of living). It seems that this was to a certain extent at the expense of saving, and not wholly due to higher income levels, though these were undoubtedly also a very important factor.

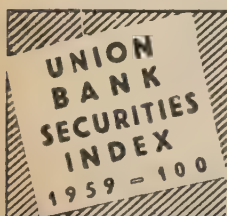
On the other hand, we must take into account that 5 per cent of net income in 1958/9 and 5½ per cent in 1957/8 was spent on durable consumer goods—cars, refrigerators, radios, gramophones, washing machines, etc.—which may be considered as an addition to property, as well as raising living standards.

WHAT THEY CAN THEY EXPORT

CITRUS PRODUCTS SELL ON FIVE CONTINENTS

Exporting to 65 countries in every part of the world, the Citrus and Canned Products Association of Tel Aviv has become the leading exporter of processed fruit and vegetable products, with the emphasis on citrus.

Founded in 1945 as a common market-



	4.8	11.8
DOLLAR BONDS:	92.4	92.1
C.O.L. BONDS:	99.7	99.8
SHARES:	235.8	255.4
For Investments consult		

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and sales organisation, the Association represents Israel's leading manufacturers of citrus products, and canned fruit and vegetables.

However, it was soon found that common marketing could succeed only after product uniformity had been assured. As a result a central research laboratory was set up in Rehovot to check and control the current production of each associated factory, at the same time advising associates on technical and scientific mat-

75 per cent of exporters: Central packing and control led to centralised buying, and today the Association has its own central purchasing department for fruit, vegetables and packaging materials.

It is so successful that it even supplies its competitors. For the Association represents some 75 per cent of all exporters in this field, while the remainder are their own individual sales set-ups. Under the common trade-name of "Ta Gold," adopted in 1954, a wide range of Israel products is today sold in every shops, department stores and supermarkets throughout many countries and five continents.

Tomatoes and sauerkraut: Products include citrus juices, orange and grapefruit segments in syrup, orange, lemon and grapefruit squash, concentrated citrus juices, citrus pulp and fruit cells, concentrated citrus juices, citrus bases, essential oils and all other citrus products, as well as a wide variety of other fruit and vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, sauerkraut and diced onion.

With 500,000 cartons, each containing 12 cans, being shipped abroad annually, the Association exported to the tune of \$5 million in 1959 and expects to exceed the \$5 million mark in 1960. Exports already stand at over \$4.5 million. Since only a proportion of the necessary packaging materials are imported, the added value of these exports runs on an average to 75-80 per cent, a high figure.

Only second best canned: Problems created by the Association include a certain amount of rivalry in the field of produce. The Citrus Marketing Board is the first choice of all first grade produce for the export of fresh fruit. Established by law, the Citrus Marketing Board enjoys certain Government protection and privileges which the Association, as a voluntary body, does not command.

At present, only fruit and vegetables considered unsuitable for export or sale in the higher priced local markets, find



LIQUID JAFFAS
Comminuted

their way into canning factories. However, the Association believes that the country's ever increasing fruit and vegetable supply will help to develop common interests between the Board and itself.

More streamlining: Within another two or three years, production may be so abundant that the canning industry will, in effect, act as a safety valve for the industry as a whole, and first grade fruit be readily available for processing, as well as for direct export.

Looking forward to a time when the export of fresh fruit may reach saturation point, the Citrus Products Advisory Board—a combined governmental and industrial body—is making plans for the increased streamlining of processed food exports.

It is hoped that those firms still exporting today on an individual basis, will eventually join a central export organisation, so as to achieve complete centralisation in marketing, especially in the field of citrus products. Centralisation is desirable not only to cope with surpluses but also for quality control over all export goods.

Brief season: Moreover, since the citrus season is brief—from late December to the end of April—centralisation of sales as well as purchases could help to keep factories running throughout the

year. Machinery processing citrus juice, for example, can, during the off-season, be used for tomato and other juices.


With the main market still the United Kingdom, new markets are being developed as other countries become more "citrus-conscious." West Germany has become an important customer and new markets are opening up, especially in West and East Africa.

IN BRIEF


DEAL ON POLYETHYLENE

An agreement for the establishment of a plant for the production of polyethylene has been concluded in Jerusalem between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Virgil Stark, an American investor. \$5 million are to be invested in the plant which will be operating by the end of 1962, turning out some 6,000 tons of polyethylene per year.

Meanwhile, the establishment of a plant for the production of ethylene has been announced by the management of the Consolidated Refineries Ltd. in Haifa. This new plant will produce some 9,000 tons of ethylene annually. The investment capital of \$4 million will be supplied by the Refineries and by foreign investors. The planning and construction of the two plants is to be closely coordinated.



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Israeli Enterprise

NUTS TO
BRITAIN

5,300 tons of groundnuts "in their shells" and about 400 tons of shelled groundnuts were exported during the current season. 1,500 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom, 1,000 tons to Switzerland and lesser quantities to France, Austria, Portugal and a number of other countries.

UNIFORMS FOR
GHANA'S ARMY

An Israeli firm, the Kitan Textile Mills Dimona, is at present engaged in the production of 60,000 summer uniforms for the Ghanaian army. The first consignment has already been shipped to Ghana.

MORE SPENT
ON HEALTH

Israel, with a younger population than England, spends almost twice the proportion of its national income on health services: 8 per cent in 1958, as against 4 per cent in England. *Per capita* health expenditure in Israel was £100 (£9.16.0), while the figure for England was £10.4.5 per cent of Israel's population are aged between 60 and 65. In England, the figure is over twice as high—15 per cent.

EXPORTS UP
ALMOST A FIFTH

Israel's exports during the first six months of 1960 amounted to \$121.25 million. This figure represents an 18 per cent increase over the corresponding period in 1959 (\$102.94 million). The value of industrial exports, including diamonds, rose from \$57.1 million in the first half of 1959 to \$72.5 million this year, citrus exports from \$6 million to \$41.4 million, and other cultural exports from \$5.2 million to \$6 million.

TYRE PLANT'S
HIGH EFFICIENCY

The General Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio—one of America's "five" tyre producers—ranks its Israel company second in efficiency and productivity among its twelve foreign subsidiaries.

The Israeli firm, Samson Tire and Rubber Company of Petach Tikva, established in 1952 with 180 employees, has a staff of 426. Output per man has increased threefold, from 5.1 to 15.1 lbs.

Both Samson and its rival, Alliance

IT'S HARD TO BE A DANDY

A SUIT COSTS A MONTH'S PAY

A measure of the extent to which prices for many commodities have risen is given by the following table, showing comparative costs for clothing in 1939 and 1959. One Palestine Pound was equivalent to £1, and today's official exchange rate is £5.04 to £1.

THE COST OF DRESSING — TWENTY YEARS ON

	1939 £P	1959 £E	1959 £
Made to measure suit (English cloth)	6	300	59.10.0
Ready-made suit (local cloth)	3.500	125	24.16.0
Worsted trousers (local cloth)	1	35	6.18.0
Socks ... ..	.020	1.30	5.0
Shirt ... ..	.170	8.50	1.12.6
Shirt (English poplin) ... ..	.350	24	4.14.0
Summer dress ... ..	.200	8	1.11.0
Medium size towel ... ..	.050	2	8.0
Men's shoes (hand made) ... ..	.900	27	5. 7.0
Ladies' shoes ... ..	.700	21	4. 3.0

Tire and Rubber Company, have been successful in the export field. Last year they sold abroad a total of \$6.3 million worth of tyres and other products.

DIAMOND EXPORTS
ON INCREASE

Israel's diamond industry exported 191,000 carats, worth \$18.7 million, during the first four months of 1960. This represents an increase of 31 per cent over the export figure for the corresponding period last year.

The trend toward diversified markets is continuing. In 1946, Israel's diamond exporters sold 95 per cent of their export products to the U.S.A. By 1959 only 52 per cent of total exports were directed to the U.S.A., and during the first third of 1960—only 30 per cent. On the other hand a growing share is taken up by Britain, Switzerland, Germany and Holland.

"PRINTED
IN ISRAEL"

A growing number of Hebrew books published in the United States will bear the words "Printed in Israel" this year.

Typesetting and printing in Israel are considerably lower than in the United States, thanks to the export premium added to the official rate of exchange. This saving becomes more pronounced in the setting of fairly complex material, such as encyclopedias and scientific works.

Among the firms awarded contracts by foreign publishers are Ha'aretz Press and Monoline Press, both of Tel Aviv, and the offset printing firm of Lewin-Epstein Ltd. of Bat-Yam, who also print most of the country's stamps.

IMPORTER
BECOMES EXPORTER

Metaelectric, established three years ago by 120 electrical and metal firms to buy their raw materials for them, is to branch out into exports.

In order to do this, the firm concluded a partnership agreement last month with the Foreign Trade Bank, a subsidiary of the Swiss-Israel Trade Bank. Metaelectric's original capital of £170,000 has been increased to £500,000, and the Bank is a full partner.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by J.P.A.-J.N.F. Public Relations Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1 Telephone: MUSEum 6111

"A MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE"—YOUNGER COMMISSIONS' VERDICT ON ISRAEL TOUR

LONG MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER

Ninety-two young people, all members of J.N.F. Younger Commissions, were arriving back this week from a visit to Israel which they have termed "a memorable experience."

They had had the opportunity, rarely given to visiting groups, of spending an hour with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and of establishing informal but close contact with Hebrew University students and young workers up and down the country.

Youth Meets Youth

As important as the impression of Israel which the group achieved, was the impression they themselves made upon their hosts. Israelis from all walks of life found in their midst a cross-section of Anglo-Jewry's younger generation which was alive to Israel's problems, cognisant of her achievements and prepared to give up leisure so as to make a tangible financial contribution to the basic tasks of reconstruction.

Their stay in Israel occasioned gratification particularly for all in that country "flying the flag" of the Anglo-Zionist movement. Fortuitously, this included the Israel Ambassador to Great Britain, Arthur Lourie, as well as high officers of the British Embassy in Tel Aviv, executive members of Hitachdut Olei Britania, Shlomo Temkin of the Zionist Federation office and Zvi Wineberg who is in charge of the Commonwealth department at K.K.L. Head Office.

Dedication Ceremonies

Two important dedication ceremonies that saw the presence of all or some of these notabilities included the planting of the Youth Forest at Adullam and the dedication of the Younger Commissions project—the Hurshat Tal Park. At the first of these, the tourists were welcomed by K.K.L. chairman Jacob Tsur, the Counsellor of the British Embassy, Mr. Pakenham, and greeted also by Ambassador Lourie. The response was by Trevor Chinn, leader of the group, and the ceremony concluded with all members planting saplings.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion received the group in the grounds of the Ministry of Defence in Tel Aviv. In the 60-minute

discussion which ensued, the Prime Minister voiced his often-expressed view of the importance of young people knowing Hebrew if they were to gain a true insight into Jewish history. There was, naturally much discussion on the question of aliyah in which it was evident that members of the group gave as much as they took!

Pictures show: (Top) Younger Commission members swap songs and anecdotes during a get-together with Israel youth. (Centre) Ambassador Lourie with Jacob Tsur and Conrad Morris shown beside plaque of Youth Forest.

(Below) Trevor Chinn speaking at Youth Forest dedication.



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J P A - J N F NEWS

LEEDS J.P.A. SUCCESS

The Leeds J.P.A. executive met last week in the Board Room of Messrs. Alexandre Ltd., by kind permission of Mr. Bernard Lyons, J.P. John Ellis, President, was in the Chair.

Philip Abrahams, joint honorary treasurer, gave the financial report in which he stated that by the 20th July, 1960, an amount of £45,000 gross had been collected from 349 donors as against £38,000 collected from 366 donors the previous year.

To this had to be added an amount of £17,000 outstanding from 88 donors, bringing the total to £62,000. He anticipated that the 1960 Campaign should include with £65,000 gross by the end of 1960, which compared very favourably with the results of the previous year. It was decided to call a special meeting of synagogue representatives in order to discuss arrangements in connection with the forthcoming Kol Nidre Appeal, recommended by the Chief Rabbi.

Blue and White Bazaar: A meeting of the honorary officers of the 1961 Blue and White Bazaar was held at Zion House on the 21st July, 1960. G. I. Friedman was in the Chair.

It was announced that 30 groups, Zionists and non-Zionists alike, had agreed to participate in the next Blue and White Bazaar, which is scheduled to be held at the Leeds Town Hall from the 5th to the 7th June, 1961.

A decision was also made authorising a group of the honorary officers to finalise the selection and appointment of patrons and vice-presidents of the 1961 Blue and White Bazaar.

SOUTHEND'S MIDNIGHT MATINEE RAISES £1,100

Southend's J.N.F. scored outstandingly at their Annual Midnight Matinee Show when "house full" notices were put up at the Essoldo Cinema, Westcliff, on Tuesday 2nd August, where the film "Sincerely Last Summer" was being shown in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Fund.

Freedman, chairman of the Southend J.N.F. Commission said this was the first time that the cinema had been completely sold out. He paid a very warm tribute to R. Angel, chairman of the Finance Committee, and thanked him and his colleagues for their efforts in

raising £1,100 which was a new all-high for this function.

Thanks were also accorded to Sol Sheckman, chairman and governing director, Essoldo Circuit (Control) Ltd. for his assistance and extreme generosity.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

Sixty trees in memory of Molly Person (nee Aronowitz) by her sister Celine Samuels; 30 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carr by Mr. and Mrs. R. Angel; 28 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. D. Lazarus; 25 trees in the name of Brian Allsuch on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandmother, Mrs. Rebecca Allsuch; 25 trees in the names of Stanley Alan Shalet and Shirley Marina Friedner on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bridegroom; 25 trees in memory of her husband, Isaac Geller, and her son Harry Geller by Mrs. Annie Geller; 18 trees in the name of Mrs. Chayen on the occasion of her 70th birthday by the Southend and District J.N.F. and J.P.A.; 15 trees in the names of Philip and Rosalind Statman; 15 trees in the name of Mrs. M. Stebbing; 15 trees in the names of Elaine Shirley Harris and Arthur Levey Myerson on the occasion of their marriage by the mother of the bride.

Thirteen trees in the name of Mrs. E. K. Frieze on the occasion of the barmitzvah of her son, Steven Anthony by the Ladies Charity Guild; 13 trees in the name of Stuart Alexander Williamson on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Hadassah Group; 13 trees in the name of Murray Miller on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 13 trees in the name of David Israel Bellman on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 13 trees in the name

of Denis Hyman Samuel Weinberg on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Southend and District J.N.F. Commission; 13 trees in the name of Stephen Lyle Denenberg on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 13 trees in memory of his uncle Joe Woolf by Charles Richard Woolf on the occasion of his barmitzvah.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mr. Leslie H. Epstein, 13 High Road, N.15, £2.0.0.

E. LONDON: Mrs. B. Rochweg, 34 Warwick Grove, E.5, £5.15.0. Mrs. Midda, 155 Hoe Street, E.17, £4.15.6. Mrs. Dushman, 141b Upper Clapton Road, E.5, £2.14.0. Mrs. Hofman, 116 High Street, Walthamstow, E.17, £2.11.9. Mr. D. Kitchenoff, 39 Carisbrook Road, E.17, £2.7.3. Mr. Shapero, 221 Forest Road, E.17, £2.2.0. Mr. M. Rubinstein, 57 Durlston Road, E.5, £2.2.0. Mrs. Klein, 30 Knightland Road, E.5, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Fraser, 99 Upper Clapton Road, E.5, £2.0.0.

W. LONDON: Mr. Galle, 9 Richmond Way, W.12, £2.2.0. Mrs. Nashauer, 249 Latymer Court, Hammer-smith Road, W.6, £2.0.0. Mr. I. Weinrieb, The Lodge, Flat 7, Kensington Park Gardens, W.11, £2.0.0. Mr. Cohen, 51 Kensington Park Road, W.11, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. A. Horner, 201 Grove End Gardens, N.W.8, £8.0.0. Mrs. E. L. Erdman, 10 Garden Court, Grove End Road, N.W.8, £6.7.9. Mr. Cohen, St. John's Wood Hebrew Classes, 37 Grove End Road, N.W.8, £3.12.0. Mrs. Moss, 8 Northwick House, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, £2.10.0. Mrs. R. Brandt, 17 Foscoote Road, N.W.4, £2.8.6. Mr. Howard, 8 Malcolm Court, N.W.4, £2.7.0. Mr. Sheinman, 5 Moreland Close, N.W.11, £2.2.0. Mr. George Horner, 165 Grove End Gardens, N.W.8, £2.1.5. Mr. Schaechter, 24 Grove Hall Court, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. George Klein, 103 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mrs. Spendall, 30 Harrow Lodge, Northwick Terrace, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mrs. A. Fund, 115 Station Road, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Shapiro, 5 Florence Mansions, Vivian Avenue, N.W.4, £2.0.0.

BARKING: Mr. I. Segall, 363 Ripple Road, E.3.3.0.

ILFORD: Mrs. Ehrlich, 50 Felbridge Road, Seven Kings, E.2.1.3. Mrs. S. Gerrard, 413 Ilford Lane, E.2.0.0.

WEMBLEY: Mr. Ernst Schlesinger, 2 Grand Avenue, £4.0.6. Mrs. S. Goldring, 20 Kings Court, Forty Lane, £2.0.0. Mr. J. Collier, 28 Oakington Avenue, £2.0.0. Dr. and Mrs. Hyman, 191 Wembley Hill Road, £2.0.0.

GLASGOW: Mrs. B. Shapiro, 42 Waverley Street, S.1, £2.12.6. Mrs. Cina, 3 Deanton Drive, S.1, £2.12.0. Mr. Fred Nettler, 69 Buchanan Street, C.1, £2.12.0. Mrs. J. Mellick, 217 Titwood Road, S.1, £2.10.0. Mr. R. Fogelman, 45 Titwood Road, S.1, £2.0.0.

LEEDS: Mrs. G. Fearn, 10 Henconner Grove, 7, £5.0.0. Mr. L. Abramson, 147 Gledhow Valley Road, 7, £3.10.9. Rabbi J. Apfel, 6 Allerton Grove, 17, £3.7.4. Mr. H. Vann, 578 Harrogate Road, 17, £3.3.0. Mr. and Mrs. Cravitz and Son, 5 Abbotsford Place, 7, £3.0.0. Mr. M. D. Abrahams, Woodley Chase, Wigton Lane, 17, £2.19.0. Mr. and Mrs. A. Hollander, 49 Newton Lodge Drive, 7, £2.16.6. The Misses H. and C. Cohen, 65 Cowper Street, 7, £2.15.0.

(All at £2.12.0.) Mr. J. Aber, 26 Harehills Avenue, 7, Mr. E. Austin, 1 Park Square, 1, Mr. T. Berwin, 105 Alwoodley Lane, 17, Dr. M. Benard, 19 Moorland Drive, 17, Mr. W. Baker, 88 Alwoodley Lane, 17, Miss C. Brown, 7 Allerton Avenue, 17, Mr. J. Bloomberg, 1 Broomhill Crescent, Mr. D. Balsham, 11 Whinbrooke Gardens, 17, Mr. M. Balsham, 7 Sandhill Oval, 17, Mr. A. Conway, 82 The Fairway, Messrs. I. Ehrlich and Son, 4 West Street, 1, Mrs. L. Fanier, 9 Broomhill Avenue, 17, Mr. J. Flowers, 15 Sandhill Crescent, 17, Mr. I. Feldman, 6 Far Moss, 17, Mr. S. Featherman, 9 Park Lane, 8, Mrs. R. Flowers, 27 Moor Allerton Drive, 17, Mr. J. Goldberg, 433 Street Lane 17, Mr. M. Ginsberg, 34 Westcombe Avenue, 8, Mr. S. Grant, "Sheristan", The Fairway, 17, Mr. J. H. Gleck, 639 Scott Hall Road, 17, Mr. R. Goldberg, 3 North Lane, 8, Mr. S. Grant, 33 Oakwell Crescent, 8, Mr. S. Gordon, 15 Sandhill Oval, 17, Mr. L. Godlove, 6 Park Square, 1, Mr. M. Hill, 26 Falkland Rise, 17, Mr. H. Jackson, 408 Street Lane, 17, Mr. H. Katz, 32 Bentscliffe Drive, 16, Mr. S. Kessler, 709 Scott Hall Road, 17, Mr. N. Lurie, 3 Moorland Garth, 17, Mr. H. S. Landey, 3 Ellers Close, 8, Mrs. A. Levi, 15 St. Martins Road, 7, Mr. H. Lieberman, 25 Kingswood Drive, 8, Mr. B. Lyons, J.P., Wigton House, Wigton Lane, 17, Mr. J. Landey, 76 Kirkgate, 1, Mrs. E. Land, 25 Bond Street, 1, Mr. D. Kleinman, 12 Whinbrook Gardens, 17, Mr. D. Porton, 48 Talbot Road, 8.

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